A Virtual Control Room for CMS

Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS)

- Experiment at LHC (Large Hadron Collider) to study pp collisions
- Large collaboration

Total: 154 institutions and ~2000 collaborators worldwide US: 36 institutions and ~500 collaborators (Sept 2002)

- Size of collaboration increasing
- Expect rapid increase as turn-on date nears (April, 2007)
- D0 doubled in size around the time of first data taking
- Expect a large number of collaborators from CDF and D0

Travel Cost

- Current annual programmatic travel ~ \$500 K
- Expect ~1000 or more US collaborators by 2007
- Large increase in travel cost

shift responsibilities detector commissioning, troubleshooting meetings etc

Possible to reduce this cost?

Travel Cost (cont)

- Possible
 - US collaborators can actively participate in CMS data-taking shifts remotely
 - Will require close coordination between individuals on shift in US and CERN.
 - Necessary environment should give the remote individuals the perception that they are all in the same room.

Travel Cost (cont)

- This environment we call a virtual control room.
- Any system good for remote shift-taking will be good for detector commissioning, troubleshooting meetings LHC accelerator studies (from US) etc.

US CMS Physics Analysis Center

- CMS Tier1 data center in Fermilab
- Provides experiment data to the Tier2 centers and eventually to all the institutions
- Existence of a virtual control room in Fermilab
- Aid in establishing a US HEP center for CMS Physics with a critical mass of physicists (analysis)
- Reduced travel

Past Remote Shift Attempt

- Idea of taking shifts remotely around for some time
- CDF's proposal (~ 1995) for remote shifts from Japan (KEK)
- Quickly abandoned after a few trials

Only monitored experiment data over the network

The fundamental issues of human interaction between the people on shift went unaddressed

Typical Shift: an Example

- An experiment: CDF
- A shift team consists of 5 individuals
- 4 individuals in the same room
- Rely on human communications to synchronize their activities
- Speech and Vision
- For remote participation in a shift operation, he/she should be able to communicate with others in in the same manner as those physically present in the room.

Virtual Control Room

- Remote shift taking: provide an environment in which remotely located individuals have a perception of being in the same room.
- Goal: build an affordable virtual control room
- Technologies for a virtual control room available today

Gigabit networking, HDTV Display technologies, processors, codecs, etc

• Avoid customized components (hardware/software)

Virtual Control Room (cont)

Speech

• Is it possible to have a normal conversation between remotely located individuals in Fermilab and CERN?

Table 1: Effects of latency on human ear perception

one-way latency	effects of delay
> 600 ms	speech incoherent and unintelligible
250 ms	speech annoying
100 ms	effect imperceptible if listener hears only from network and not off the air
50 ms	effect imperceptible even if listener in same room and can hear naturally from the air and off the network

Speech

- Magic number: 50 ms one-way latency (100 ms round-trip)
- Distance between Chicago and Geneva: ~8000 Km speed of light (glass fiber): ~2x10⁵ Km/sec one-way latency: ~40 ms
- Achieving 100 ms round-trip latency may be difficult
- < 200 ms possible (little over 100 ms)
- ping lxplus.cern.ch: round trip time ~ 190 ms
- Bandwidth not an issue
- compressed digital stereo sound: ~ 0.5 Mb/sec

Virtual Control Room (cont)

Visual

- Human perception of real world is 3d
- Ideally want a holographic projection of remote location and individuals (Star Trek!)
- Not possible today
- Possible to impart a sense of realism (HDTV) using high resolution 2D displays realistic colour reproduction

Visual (cont)

- Smooth motion necessary for a sense of realism cinema: 24 frames sec, NTSC TV: 30 fps, HDTV: 60 75 fps
- bandwidth ~ 20 Mb/sec (dedicated) one stream two streams ~ 40 Mb/sec
- Wide screens (HDTV) impart depth perception a 3d feeling flat panel displays, projection HDTV
- Work focus
 visual projection (placement, number of cameras, etc.)
 minimisation of latency (network)
- May be possible to make remote location appear as extension of the local control room.

Status & Benefits

- High bandwidth network the driving force
- Fermilab has 2 OC-3 (155 Mb/sec) links to the world
- Plans to upgrade these to OC-12 (622 Mb/sec) links soon
- Talk of dark fiber from Chicago to Europe (DWDM)
- Other components are affordable
- 63" flat panel plasma display (Samsung) ~ \$16000
- Cost decreasing rapidly (driven by consumer market)

Status & Benefits (cont)

- CMS virtual room currently in study stage
- Can afford to shoot for the sky
- Once initiated, move rapidly
- Consult with experts (Lucent, CAVE project in UIC)

Status & Benefits (cont)

- Benefits too many to let the project fall by the wayside
 Absence of travel to CERN for shifts
 Able to have "live" meetings with people at CERN
 Ability to troubleshoot detectors remotely
 Detector commissioning remotely
 Conduct LHC accelerator experiments from the US
- If cost low, install several virtual control rooms in the US